FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE WIDOWS' PENSION BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

The Relations Between the President and Senate-Speeches by Callom and Maxey.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Senate Washington, March 16.—Schale— The Chair laid before, the Senste a let-ter from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting information, copies of drawings and reports of "recent sur-vey of the Nicaranguan route, made by Civil Engineer A. C. Menocal of the Navy." Referred.

the Navy." Referred.

Also a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, Unnemitting Information in regard to land grants to railroads in Kansas, Referred.

The Chair announced as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to secort the remains of Represen-tative Hahn to Louisiana: Senators Eustis, Vance and Butler.

Senator Morritl, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely the bill introduced by Senator Mahone to allow drawbacks on imported tobacco when manufactured in this country and alterward exported. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Allicon, from the Joint Commission of Congress to examine into the scientific bureaus of the government, reported the testimony taken by the commission, and asked to have it printed. It was so ordered. Sen-ator Allison said the commission would shortly make a report on the subject.

Among other reports from committees was one by Senator Blair, from the Committee on Pensions, being a bill for the relief of soldiers of the late war honorably discharged after six months' service, who are disabled and dependent on their own labor for support, and the dependent parents of soldiers who died in the service, or from disabilities contracted therein. The bill was placed on the calendar.
On motion of Senstor Van Wyck, the House bill increasing the pension

of soldiers' widows was then taken up. An amendment offered by Senator Manderson at the request, he said, of Senator Hawley, was agreed to providing that the Adjutants-General of States may be recognized as represent-ing claimants under the bill, when the laws of those States require those officers to do so, without expense to the claimants or the government.

Senator Ingails, in order, he said, to avoid delay in the passage of the bill as it came from the House, moved to disagree with the amendments made in committee. This motion was disa-

Senator Ingalls then said that as the bill had to go back to the House for action on Senate amendments, it might as well be amended with such further provisions as were germane to it. He therefore offered as an amendment the provisions of his arrears of pensions bill.

Senator Butler moved to amend Senator Ingalis's amendment by adding the substance of the Mexican service pension bill.

After debats by Senators Butler, Logan, Cockrell, Van Wyck, Ingalls and Jackson, the fear being general that the widows' increase of pensions would be indefinitely postponed by sending the bill to the House with so many amendments that would involve debate, a motion was made by Senator Wilson to reconsider the Senate's action in amending the bill. The motion was agreed to.

All amendments were disagreed to and the bill was passed as it came from the House. It now needs only the President's signature to become a It increases the pension of \$8 to \$12 a month.

At 2 o'clock Senator Cullom took the floor in the Senate to speak upon the Edmunds resolutions, but gave way to Sanator Morrill, who then addressed the Senate upon these resolu-

His remarks were very brief, and when he concluded Senator Cullom took the floor. He said the refusal of the Attorney-General to furnish the papers called for by the Senate was a denial of the right of the Senate te inquire into the management of a public office. The Attorney-General was an officer of the law. His duties were defined by law, and it was his duty to obey the law whether it cost him his office or not. The prominent fact was that when either branch of Congress had called for any information. tion it had usually been furnished, and that in the exceptional cases in which it had not been, refusal was not based on the constitutional pro-rogative of the President. When the President suspended Dustin he did it under the tenure of office act. So the case stood that the President proposed to obey the law in getting men out of office, but questioned its con-stitutionality, when the Senate, un-der that, said it had a right to inquire into his act of suspension, and to do that intelligently needed all the papers on file. The President used the law in suspending men from office, and then, in a vol-unteer message, intimated that the Senate was attempting to interfere with his high and mighty prerogative as chief executive. Verily, con-sistency was not a jewel conspicuously worn in these days of "Jeffersonian simplicity." Replying to the remarks of the Senator from West Virginia Sepator Kenna as to what constiinted a public paper, Senator Cullom said the importance or relevancy of papers must be judged by their sub-The irrelevancy of the hypolhetical letters suggested by Senator Kenna was apparent. Following that Senator's idea, Senator Cullom suggested a probable communication to a public officer, which would be a public paper. Suppose, he raid, some Democrat should draw up a paper bearing the semb ence of an information or true bill of indictment charg-ing the Republican incumbent of an office the Democrat desired with all sorts of offeness. This was probably sworn to and then forwarded to the President, by whom it was filed in the proper department. This paper was purhaps followed by its author's replication for the office—it might, perhaps, be assumed that the President has the right, as he claimed, to consider such communications as private papers, but after he forwarded them to a de-

papers must have been filed. Indeed, some documents had been wanted by

that documentary evidence would be

eral stated that he spoke for the Freel-

dent. If such papers were now on

no such papers on file let him may so, and the country could judge how well he had redeemed every pledge he had made to the people. Senator Cullom reviewed the cases cited by Senator Kenna, and con-tended that as precedents they were not in point in the present controversy, and were only resorted to to cover up the real issue and confuse the public mind. During the year that the present administration had been in power the Senate had in no instance failed to treat it with impartial consideration and exact justice. The majority of the Senata had not sought to offer any factious oppo-

sition to the administration, and gone even further by treating it precisely as a Republican administration would have been treated. Sepator Cullom discussed at some

Senator Cullom discussed at some length the constitutional question involved in the President's power of removal. He was willing to allow large latitude to the President in the matter, but as the very hungry and very thirsty were clamer one for seats at the official feast, there was danger that faisshood, or even perjury might be resorted to. Was it true, as had often been and of late, that a public office was a public trust? Was a public office the property of the executive, to give and property of the executive, to give and take at will? Was the advice and consent of the Senate a perfunctory act, to be performed at the behest of the executive, as his clerks would engross his letters? If the President's statements were made in good faith, to the effect that removals should be made for cause, if so, why conceal the sause? In his recent message the President said he hoped a defense against unjust suspensions might be made in the justice of the executive. "The justice of the executive, for the president of the executive of the executive of the executive."

south! Upon what meat doth this, our Casar, feed, that he is grown so The theory that the king could do no wrong was long since ex-ploded among enlightened nations. It had no place in this land. If the President had acted in good faith, he had been deceived; "for," said Senstor Cullom, "persons had been removed in Illinois than whom no more faithful public servant could be found and against whom no charge of official misconduct could be sustained. The Senator knew and all their neighbors knew they were honest men. If they were not suspended

for political reasons, what in heave i's name had been their offenses? Senator Cullom disclaimed any intention to keep his friends in office, but protested against secret or "starchamber" proceedings that reflected on the personal character of honest men. Men should not be allowed to come sneakingly to the Postoffice Dapartment at the invitation of the Postnaster-General and lodge secret complaints against honest men. A refusal to produce the papers would be adm'ssion that they could not bear the

Senator Maxey followed. He opposed the resolutions reported from the majority of the committee. The real question at issue, be said, was one of grave importance. The Dustin case had been merely se'zed on as an occasion to raise an issue with the President as to the point involved. Senator Maxey inquired where the Senate found authority to condemn the head of a department under the circumstances of this case. Who so well as that officer could know the facts on which his action rected? Referring to senator Edmunds's likening of the President's recent message to a com-munication of King Charles I, Senat r Maxey said the similitude did not exist. The fatal imbeditity had brought the king to the block by the semblance of a court. A court organized to consist would not be found in this case. He who would attempt to play the roll of Cromwell here would find that this was not the country for

The Cromwell had not been born who, in the name of the Senate, could grasp the constitutional powers vested in the executive of this Republic. in the executive of this Republic. However much the issue might be disguised, he said, the real object was to ascertain the President's reasons for the suspension and removal of officers. It was an attempt to do indirectly what confessedly could not be done directly. The report of the majority of the committee, Senator Maxey characterized, is simply a stump speech, dignified with the name of a committee report. Complaint, he said, was made in that majority report that 643 suspensions had been made under this administration. The complaint made by the people, Senator Maxey said, was that there had not been ten times 463 removals. The significance of the election of 1884, as he construed it, was that the people wanted a change from Republican to Democratic methods, principles and

policy. What was wanted and expected was a Democratic administration, root, stem and branch. Genuine civil service reform demanded that the executive who was required by the constitution to take care that the laws were faithfully executed should have the selection of honest and competent agents in accordance with the policy indicated by his election, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage. The simple issue, Senator Maxey said, was: Where and in whom was the power of removal lodged by the constitution? He declared the power of removal was essentially a matter of executive power and that the constitution nowhere restricted the exercise of that power. He went on to argue that the Senate had no right to insist upon the production of papers which went to show the reasons for removals or sus-pensions, and said that the only object of the Republican majority was to keep Republican officeholders in place. It was an attempt to control the discretion of the President, but it would fail. Senator Dolph then took the floor in support of the majority report, but the Senate adjourned before the conclusion of his remarks, he still retaining the floor.

The House. Mr. Browne [Ind] offered at a privileged question the following preamble

and resolution.

WHINEAS, There was pending in the Forty-eighth Congress a bill containing, among other matters, an appropriation for \$50,000 for certain im-provement on the Ohio river at, or near, Jeffersonville, Ind., known as the Jefferson levee appropriation; and whereas, it is charged by reputa-ble citizens of Indiana that during the pending of said measure a person or persons, then officers of the House of partment, and placed them on the files, they certainly became public palers. If the President has removed Representatives, exacted, collected and accepted from a person, or perofficers except for cause, some such sons, interested in the success of said appropriation, a large sum of money on the pretense, or for the purpose, of the present administration, in evidence of which Senater Cullom read the celebrated confidential letter of influencing the House or some commit-tee thereof, or members and Senators in their official action thereon; and Postmaster-General Villas, showing whereas, it is also charged that the person, or persons, so exacting, colrequired in making removals, in which circular the Postmaster Genlecting and accepting said sum of money for the purpose aforesaid, are officers and employes of this House;

therefore,
Resolved, That the Committee on file the Senate was entitled to them, Reselved, That the Committee on and the President should in good Reform in the Civil Service be infaith produce them. If there were atructed to inquire into the truth of

said charges and report the facts to MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The resolution was adopted. Inder the call of States, a number ed and referred. Under suspension of the rules the bill passed for closing the business of

the Court of Commissioners of Alsbama Claims. The Senate bill passed authorizing the Comptroller of the Carrency to permit the receiver of a national bank to use the trust funds for the purchase of preperty upon which the bank holds a mortgage, or other evidence of indebtedness.

Mr. Blane [Mo.], under instructions from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, moved to sus-pend the rules and adopt the follow-

That House bill 5960 (for the free coinage of silver) be made a special order for Saturdays, the 20th and 27th instants, Saturday, the 3d of April, and the same to be sgain taken up Tuesday, April 6th, after the morning nour for the consideration of bills ing nour for the consideration of bills reported by committees, and so to continue from day to day until disposed of; provided, that unless sooner ordered by the House the previous question shall be pending thereon at 3 o'clock Thursday, April 8th; this order not to intentere with revenue or general appropriation bills, except on Thursday, April 8th, fixed for the final disposition of this order. disposition of this oader.

The motion was seconded, 96 to 28. A brief debate ensued, showing considerable opposition to the motion.

Mr. Bland [Mo] said that the House would stultly itself if it refused to go on record on the question, and intimated that the silver advocates would secure a vote on the bill if they had to keep

Congress in session all summer to accomplish that purpose. Mr. Hiscock opposed the resolution, declaring that there could be but one affirmative outcome from the discursion, and that was the unlimited coinage of silver.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was agreed to. Yeas, 179; nays, 87.

The announcement of the result was greeted with a round of applause from the silver men. The vote cannot, however, be regarded as a test vote, inasmuch as such well-known opponents of free coinage cf silver as Mr. Findlay [Md.], and Mr. Bayne and Mr. Scott [Pa.] voted in the affirmstive, while Mr. Blount [Ga.], Mr. Curtin [Pa.] and Mr. Dougherty [Fla.], who at first voted in the negative, changed their votes at the solicitation of friends, who desired that a discussion should be held. Had not this change been made, the motion would have lacked the necessary two-thirds

Mr. Reagan [Tex.], from the Committee on Commerce, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making the interstate commerce bill a continuing order for April 13th. Agreed to—yeas 195, nays 44. The speaker announced the appoint-

ment of Mr. Rowell on the Committee on Elections and of Mr. Hard on the Committee on Laveer and Improve-ment of the Mississippi River to fill

The House then adjourned. In the Committee-Rooms,

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The Committee on Ways and Means to-day instructed Messrs. Breckenridge and Reed to endeavor to-day, under a suspension of the rules, to pass the bill relating to the prohibition of the catching or landing of mackerel during the

spawning season.

The Morrison tariff bili was taken up for detailed consideration, beginning with the paragraphs relating to

Mr. Browne [Ind.] was not present. After some exchange of views upon the subject, and a "little" badinage, as it was termed by a committeeman, the provisions of the bill touching lumber were agreed to in each case by a strict party vote of 8 to 4, the Re-publican members voting in the nega-

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day by a very close vote (7 Affairs to-day by a very close vote (7 to 6) postponed the consideration of the Morrow Chinese bill, and will instead take up the President's message recommending the payment of indemnity to China for outrages perpetrated on Chinese subjects in this country. The chairman, Mr. Belmont, who cast the deciding vote, declared himself opposed to the Morrow bill on the ground of its being a violation of the treaty obligations,

The House Committee on Public Lands to day agreed to report favor-ably upon the bill to repeal the preemption, timber culture and desert land laws.

The Appropriation C mmittee of the House to-day agreed to a report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill came from the Senate. It was agreed that the expenditures made on account of Gen. Grant's funeral that were authorized by Gen. Hancock should be paid, but the committee was decidedly opposed to paying the remaining \$18,000 of the bill presented. With a few small additional amendments the bill will be reported to the House to-day or to-morrow.

The Jeffersonville Levee Appropri-ation Seandal.

The resolution offered to-day by Mr. Browne of Indiana and adopted by the House is based upon a number of specific charges made by Mayor John M. Glass of Jeffersonville, Ind., under date of March 11th, to the effect that certain residents of that town paid \$1250 for the purpose of securing an appropriation of \$5000 by the Forty-eighth Congress for the improvement of the Jeffersonville isvees. It is alleged that \$1000 went to Tuther F. Warder, an assistant rkeeper of the House, and \$250 to O. O. Stealy, then acting secretary to a committee of the House. Concerning these charges Mr. Warder said: These charges are inspired by a personal enemy of Mr. Stealy and myself in the city of Jeffersonville. They are not indersed by any leading Republican or Democrat in that city Every act of Mr. Stealy and myself in connection with appropriation for the levee there (Jeffersonville) was the act of honest, honorable men. No money was received by us, nor was any money either directly or indirectly paid to any member of Congress, Senator, employe or otherwise. We asked for the investigation when we heard about the charge, and we will be able to show the world that we had no dishonorable connection in any form or manner in the concern. Mr. Stealy states that he had no money transations whatever as charged, and the only concern he takes in the matter is the disagreeable notoriety it gives him. He regards the resolution as being inspired by a personal and political enemy. He states that if any money was sent here is aid of the bill it must have been used by the authority of the city of Jefferionville simply for

HAVE prescribed Tongaline in several cases of chronic rheumatism, and have not been disappointed in its have not curative effects.

E 'BENKENDORF, M.D.,

Et, Levis, Me.

of bills and resolutions were intro- IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED BOTH HOUSES.

> A Large Number of Private Bills Also Disposed Of-The Penitentiary.

IRPROVAL TO THE APPEAL.! Jackson, Miss, March 16.—Senate.— Bills passed last night: Supple Bills passed list night: Supplementary to an act for the relief of J. R. Alien; to anthorize a new enumeration of the educable children of Lincoin; to amend the charter of Port Gibson; to incorporate Shepperdtown; in relation to the fence laws in the Second Judicial District of Chickasaw; amending the road laws of Lowndes; amerding the law as to prisoners in

House bills passed: To provide for cancel ng certain entries of swamp lands; to cancel a certain swamp entry; for the relief of Charles H. Mc-Laran, with amendment; to reduce the expense of maintaining the State institutions; to submit to the voters of Coshoma the question of the re moval of the county site; to authorize Yezoo City to build a bridge; for the relief of John P. Riley; a mending the fence law of certain parts of Yazzo; to authorize Yazzo to sell certain property; to repeal certain laws pertaining to fish and oysters in Harrison; to prescribe the manner of seiling

phine; to prevent pollution of water courses, lakes, etc., with dead animals. Indefinitely postponed: To amend the law in relation to insurance companies by permitting them to do busigess here without making deposits joint resolution memorializing Congress to open West Pascagoula for nav

The Serate spent the morning session to-day in consideration of the ap-propriation bill, and after amending it many material particulars, passed the bill

A bill to change the time of holding the Chancery Courts of Benton, Tippah and Marshall passed. HOUSE.

Bil's passed: To incorporate the New York, Mexican and Air Line Railroad Jompany; to authorize the consolidation of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Company with the Memphis and New Orleans company; to provide an efficient remedy for the exercise of the right of eminent domain; to incorporate the Meridian Gas Light Company; to secure uniformity in printing the acts of the Legislature; for a new enumeration of the educable children of Lincoln county; to amend the charter of the town of the Port Gibson Female College; in relation to the competency of witnesses; to amend the charters of Durant and Vaiden; to amend section 1112 of the code, in relation to selling liquors; resolut on in-structing District Attorney to proceed against delinquent sleeping car and railroad companies in the State for taxes due; an act to amend chapter 8, section 433 of the code, to far as relates to salaries of district attorneys.

The bills for the relief of R. Q. Beck, late Sheriff of Warren county, for the abatement of the liquidating levce tax, and the Emmet Bank tex on the late liquidating lovee district, were indefinitely postponed.

House — Evening. — Serate amendments to the act to require telegraph

companies to deliver messages within reasonable time were concurred in.
The act to fix the time for holding the Circuit Court in Sunflower county

The act to provide for the trial of criminal cases in certain counties in the Fourth Judicial district, in which the judge has been counsel, passed. To permit chancellors to take on submission and decide cases in vaca-

The House passed Senate bill providing for leasing the penitentiary to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company and making the railroad commissioners a board of control of

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Nat. H.) a c for D. V. S., Hampton, Va.

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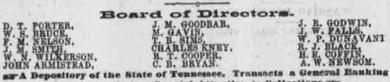
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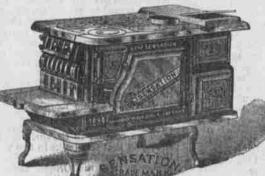




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UNDER and by virtue of two trust deeds executed by D. L. Fergu on and H. C. Hampson to the undersigned as trustees, on January 4. 1884, and May 11, 1885, ressectively, and daly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mississippi county. Art., in Record Book 12, pages 432, etc., and Record Book of Trust Deede, vol. A, pages 250, etc., default in the payment of the indectedness thereby secured having been made, at the request of the beneficiaries therein, we will, as such trustees, on Wednesday, Masch 16, 1886.

been made, at the request of the beneficiaries therein, we will, as such trustees, on Wednesday, March 10, 1886, at the storchouse upon the plantation known as "Nodena," in Mississippi county, Ark., and being on the Mississippi cross, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following personal property, to-wit: Four 4-horse wagons, seventy-one mules, six sets wagon harness, seventy-one mules, six sets wagon harness, seven sets harners, one 40-horse power ensine and boiler, two 80-saw Milburn double-roller sins and gin stands, two feeders and condensers, one Ccalman cotton perso, one grist-mill with appartenances, belting, shafting and pulleys, three horses, two colts, one mule colt, four mares, four sets of genr; also, all plows, scrapers, hoes, axes and all other farming utensits and implements; and also, all cattle, stock hogs and other mules and stock, and all cropped conton, cotton, cotton-seed, hay, fodder and other products now one or belomaingt the plantations known as "Noderoat," the "Bhis place" and the "Lanier place" in said county, run and operated by said Ferguson & Hampson during the year 1885. And under and these, our thouse door in Oscoola, in Scauler of the courts house door in Oscoola.

& Hampson during the year 1885. And under said deed, on Saturday, March 20, 1894, in front of the court-house door in Osceola, Mississippi county, Ark., we will sell to the bighest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, namely, all being in said county and State: The plantation knows as the "Blis place" at Ferguson & Hampson's Laading in Bend 65, Mississippi river, and described as follows: W % sec. 15, 37% acres eat of E % sec. 24, and part W % fec. 24, E % of sec. 25, and E % W % sec. 25, in township 11 north, range 10 east. Also, NE % sec. 2, 160 acres, W % NE % sec. 31, for and the S fr % of NW fr & sec. 35 (south of Little river) in township 13 north, range 8 east, containing 8.57 acres. Also, the N fr % sec. 25 (east of bayout, township 10 north, range 10 east, 38.19 acres. Also, the N fr % of sec 10 (wer tof Bay Lake) containing 20-108 of an acre; and the SE % of NW fr ange 10 east, the last described containing 40 acres.

Said sales will begin at the time and place stated, and will continue from day to day until completed. All rights of redematics and exemptions are graved. Sale absolute. Terms cash.

P. P. POSTON.

Trustees.

Trustees. Trustee's Sale.

AVING been appointed trustee under the powers contained in the trust deed made by Sarah L. Dent and George G. Dent, securing the payment of a note for \$1500 by them made September 14, 1822, due one year after date, detault having been made in the cayment thereof, at the request of the holder of said no e, I will, on

after date, detault having been made in the reayment thereof, at the isquest of the helder of said no e. I will, on

Main and Madison streets, in the Taxing District of Shelby county. Tenn., sell the following described tracts of land: The first beginning at Carr and McLemore's corner on Greer's line; thence east 11.40 chains to Greer's SE corner, thence north 10 chains to Greer's NE corner; thence muth 1.70 chains to Greer's NE corner; thence routh 1.70 chains to McLemore and Carr's SW corner of 13-acre entry; thence east 18 chains to Fradshaw's SE corner; thence routh 1.70 chains to McLemore and Gideon Pillow's line; thence east 18.50; thence south 10 chains; thence west 47.50 chains to Carrand McLemore's line; thence north 13.70 chains; thence west 47.50 chains to Carrand McLemore's line; thence north 13.70 chains to the beginning, containing 167 acres, more or less, it being the same tract of land conveyed to Daniel Hughes by James E. Felts by deed of August 12.186, recorded in book 26, page 30.

Also, lot 10 of the Borland subdivision of lois, fronting 60 feet on the sast side of Borland arenue, and running back between parallel lines 170 feet to an alles.

Also, part of lot 9 of same subdivision, on the south boundary line of lot 10, eighty feet from the southwest corner of same, and running south at right angles with ead boundary line in the same property, with all improvements thereon, and being the same property correspond to J. E. Dillard, trustee, by S. L. and G. G. Dent, recorded in book 165, page 222, of the records of Shelby county.

Terms of Salo-Cark. Title believed to be good, but it sell only as trustee.

L. H. ESTES, Ja., Trustee.

SE EALTH IS WEALTH .- Dr. B. C.

EALTH IS WEALTH. Dr. E. C. R. West, Nervaked Beam Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dirainess, Convulsiones, Fits, Nervaux Neuralgis, Headache, Nerver Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol or tobscoc; Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Sattening of the Brain, resulting in invanity and ton ing to misery, decay and death; Premature and age, Barrenness, Less of Power is either as Involuntary Lesses and Sparmator-rhes, can be by over-exertion of the brain, self-shuse or overindulgence. Each box contains one month treatment \$1 a box, or six boxes for \$5, sent to mail prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee Six Boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does of effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by A. RENKERT & CO., Druggists, Memphis, Tens.